

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices

62.07

1923

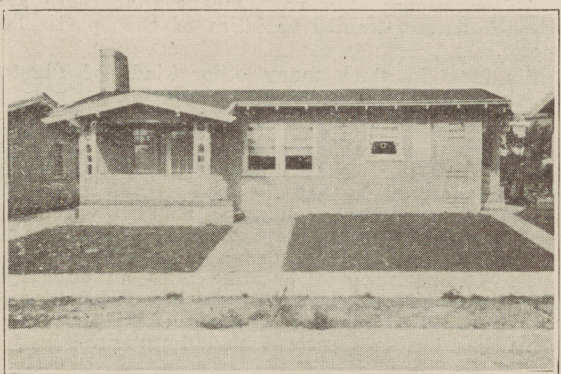
MAR 13 1926

Planting Guide and Price List Nelson Nursery

Main Office and Nursery
Foothill Boulevard & 25th Avenue
Oakland, California

TELEPHONE FRUITVALE 179

(Copyright applied for, 1923, Chas. Nelson)



Just an ordinary cottage before



and after a few dollars' worth of plants
has greatly increased its value

GARDEN SCHOOL IS BIG AID TO SOLDIERS

OAKLAND, Feb. 17.—A vocational training school where disabled soldiers of the great war are being trained in horticultural pursuits, is being operated by Mrs. Celia Nelson at Twenty-fifth avenue and Foothill boulevard. Here men, who have sustained injuries in battle, but who are not wholly incapacitated from all branches of industry, may secure horticultural training free of charge.

Mrs. Nelson, whose school has received the stamp of Federal approval, is paid for her services by the United States Government and many soldiers have already enrolled in the courses.

"The object of this school," said Mrs. Nelson today, "is to give the student a general knowledge in horticulture and to show him the shortest way to get results. There are many ways of producing beautiful plants and flowers, as many amateur gardeners can show you, but in a commercial place where competition is keen, no unnecessary steps should be taken or the gardener will find himself out of business.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

"While we give the student on request all obtainable data and information on suitable land and cultivation we do not specialize here. The nursery is a general nursery where we grow and sell almost everything for the garden. We show the different varieties. We also point out to the student the varieties which do not sell and we have no place for these varieties here.

"While we find that the soldier, who has had a high school education, is greatly benefited by it in the study of horticulture, it is not essential in the pursuit of the study or the ultimate attainment of proficiency as a nurseryman. Very few technical terms are used, and except for hybridizing and grafting different plants of the same family together, botanical knowledge is seldom necessary.

MADE PROFITABLE.

"We not only teach the soldier what should be done or what could be done at the different seasons, but what is often far more important, what can possibly be put off, especially at certain busy spells. We do not merely demonstrate the why and wherefore, but let the student soldier practice it and we correct him until he does it right. We are helping him to help himself and enabling him to avoid unnecessary labor and expenses when starting for himself on either a large or a small scale, and we find that in conjunction with landscape gardening, the general nursery business is one of the most interesting and, if conducted aright, is always a sure thing—a paying business."

Mrs. Nelson is enthusiastic in her work and takes a personal interest in her war hero students.

VARIOUS STUDIES.

Some of the subdivisions of the general work taught at the nursery school, either in the hot-houses or the open field, are propagation by seed, propagation by cuttings, propagation by grafting, propagation by layering, transplanting of trees and shrubs, potting, making of hanging baskets, packing, pruning of fruit trees, roses and shrubs, general pruning, spraying, baits and traps, preparing potting soil, digging and grading, hoeing and cultivating of plants, greenhouse construction, shed and barn building, plumbing, concrete work, landscape gardening, plan drawing, seeds, hybridizing, training and tying up vines, experiments in fertilizing and germ inoculation, watering and irrigation, rockery building, miniature garden and rustic work. Instruction in florist work is not given.

The amount paid by the government for tuition per pupil is not large, but the school is enabled to maintain itself from the sale of flowers and plants that are raised by the soldier students.

Mrs. Nelson is assisted in her work by a corps of instructors and lecturers, headed by her husband, Charles Nelson, who has made a life-long study of horticulture in this country and in Europe, including Orleans, the great horticultural center of France.

Buy plants from

FROM "DUDS" TO BUDS; "BOOMS" TO BLOOMS

These veterans of the shell-torn fields of Flanders are now turning their attention to the flowers of California. They are here shown at the Nelson Nursery School, the only one of its kind, intent upon the study of horticulture and the art of landscape gardening.



place or refund the value of any plant given out not true to name, which limits our liabilities.

Our reputation is sufficient guarantee that every plant distributed has a reasonable chance to grow.

Prices indicate size or quality, also the most common planting size of the different kinds, many of which would give immediate effect—many varieties can, however, be supplied for considerable less and considerable more according to size and quality.

Ordinary reduction for quantity in most instances, i. e.: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100. Special quotation for large quantities.

Names, the most common or popular (whether botanical or otherwise), are used in this list and are arranged alphabetically.

To eliminate confuison we have not listed the numerous varieties we have in cultivation, of the different species.

Abbreviations: "in var" means that there are several distinct named varieties of that particular specie.

We have in stock many other kinds of Plants, which we are trying out before offering for sale.

Classifications are, to a certain extent, based on the ultimate use of the different groups of plants. We not only wish that the plants you buy shall grow, but are much concerned about them being placed correctly, so that you get the full benefit and realize your bargain. We have endeavored to point out the importance of planting with an object in view and our little story with which each headline is prefaced will enable the layman to understand and appreciate the improvement made by planting.

Delivery free of charge on \$2.00 orders in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

Shipping is made P. O., Express or Freight. Actual cost of packing material only will be cahrged extra for.

Terms—Cash.

Plant Terms used in describing plants:

Annual—Should be raised anew every year.

Perrennial—Live year after year.

Herbaceous—Soft wooded stems or leaves, not woody.

Evergreen—Evergreen.

Deciduous—Not evergreen.

Trees and shrubs are woody.

Succulent—Plants with moisture laden stems or foliage.

Good Advice: Buy plants from reliable nurseries ONLY.

WHERE AND WHAT TO PLANT, WHY AND WHEN

The average dwelling house is situated on a lot of the size of from 40 by 100 to 200 by 300 feet and the garden consists here of two main parts, the front and the back garden.

Unlike large estates where grading and the laying out of walks and drives correctly often requires considerable skill, here on ordinary lots the grades are generally governed by existing sidewalks, streets or adjoining lots. So you have only the plant material to consider.

The Nelson Nursery School has for years been trying to educate the public to use the right kind of plants placed effectively with an object in view. To simplify such a planting scheme, we have endeavored to make certain rules that can be applied to all gardens without jeopardizing the individual choice or resulting in monotony and sameness.

Probably the first and most important planting around your house is a piece of lawn in the front garden. However, lawns alone look like a carpet in a room without furniture. Therefore you may as well think of the other planting and do it right from beginning. We will, for the sake of the system, take each object-planting in the line of importance and in succession introduce the plants with their prices.

- I. BEFORE DOING ANY PLANTING BE SURE THAT ALL GRADING IS DONE.
(i. e. THAT THE SURFACE OF THE GARDEN IS EVENED OR SLOPED THE WAY YOU WANT IT OR THE WAY THE LAY OF THE LAND CALLS FOR.)

Next get something permanent and substantial along the foundation of the front of the house. Soft wooded plants, such as Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Carnations and Summer flowers, sometimes give the desired effect in summer but leave the place bare in winter. Therefore other plants should be used to properly combine the house with lawn.

- II. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING: THEY CONSTITUTE THE MAIN PLANTING AND YOU MUST HAVE SOME OF THESE IN THE FRONT GARDEN.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Hardy, Evergreen and Deciduous Flowering

Plant either in groups or solitary on lawn, or against house or for covering ugly spots. Many are also suitable for rockeries, etc. A planting of these shrubs in front garden, properly grouped with very few deciduous, generally gives immediate effect. Some are very useful for cut flowers, others for shelter or shade, and may be planted for that purpose in back garden.

Most of them we keep in the nursery in a condition which will enable them to transplant any time during the year. Others will transplant from Christmas to May. When planting always stake tall plants so that the wind cannot move the roots

before they take hold in the ground. Evergreens generally come from pots or from open ground with a ball of dirt around the root. This ball must be retained and if necessary, planted with the burlap left on. Deciduous trees and shrubs in the dormant season may be planted with bare roots. Roots should be spread out, separated and pointed downward. We have many ornamentals at different prices according to size and variety.

Average Price is \$1.00 each.

Abelia	Hawthorne in var.
Acacia in variety	Hydrangea in var.
Althea in var.	Hypericum in var.
Aurocaria in var.	Lochroma
Aucuba in var.	Jerusalem Cherry
Barberry in var.	Judas tree
Budleya in var.	Junipers in var.
Broom in var.	Kerria jap fl. pl.
Bay, sweet	Laburnum
Breath of Heaven	L bonia
Bottle Brush	Lonicera
Bridal Wreath	Laurel in var.
Bridal Veil	Laurus tinus in var.
Coronilla in var.	Lemon Verbena
Cryptomeria in var.	Lion's tail
Cypress in var.	Leptospermum in var.
Calif. Wild Lilac in var.	Lilac in var.
Calif. Wild Cherry	Maple in var.
Carpenteria, Calif.	Monkey Puzzle
Camelia in var.	Magnolia in var.
Cassia in var.	Melaleuca in var.
Crepe myrtle	Mock Orange in var.
Carob	Myoporum
Cotoneaster in var.	Myrtle in var.
Cedars in var.	Nandina
Choisia ternata	Oregon grape
Coprosma in var.	Oleander in var.
Christmas Berry	Oak in var.
Calychanthus	Osmanthus in var.
Dogwood evergreen	Privet in var.
Daphne in var.	Polygala
Datura in var.	Pittosporum in var.
Deeringia	Pine in var.
Echium in var.	Pyrocantha in var.
Eleagnus in var.	Raphiolepis
Escalonia in var.	Rock Rose
Eucalyptus in var.	Rubber tree
Eugenia in var.	Ruscus in var.
Eunonymus in var.	Rosemary
Flowering Apple	Spruce in var.
Flowering Peach	Strawberry tree
Flowering Plum	Sciadopides
Flowering Cherry	Snowball
Flowering Quince	Snowberry
Flowering Currant	Spiraea in var.
Flowering Maple	Tree Paeonia
Flowering Pomegranate	Tree Poppy
Forsythia in var.	Tree Cineraria
Guava Strawberry	Tamarix in var.
Grevillea in var.	Veronica in var.
Habrothamnus in var.	Willows in var.
Holly in var.	Yew in var.

III. A FEW OF THESE YOU MAY FIND ROOM FOR

Solitary Plants

are specimen ornamental plants of a symmetrical

nature, planted alone away from fences or house or in groups of three or more. These are generally more expensive than ordinary trees and shrubs, and range in

Price from \$1.00 to \$10.00 and up

TALL GROWING VARIETIES

Cryptomeria in var.
Aurocaria in var.
Cedar in var.
Yew in var.
Sequoia in var.
Spruce in var.
Cyprus in var.

LOW GROWING VARIETIES

Also suitable for flower
tubs on porches
Juniper in var.
Cotoneaster in var.
Lonicera nitida
Veronica in var.
Eunonymus in var.
Privet in var.
Arbor vita in var.
Cypress (clipped)
Ericas in var.

Also the different Hardy Palms, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Flax, etc.

IV. NO HOME IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A ROSEBUSH

Roses

Standard or Tree Roses are mostly placed so as to give a miniature avenue effect by planting them 5 to 6 ft. apart on both sides of the usual cement walk leading to the house from the street. Climbing roses for fences, porches and house. Bush roses may be placed in front in the shrubbery, or by themselves in a group in front garden, but are most suitable in special beds in the back garden for cut flowers.

Plant in sunny position any time, in any soil.

We carry about 100 varieties of the very best Roses in existence. Our list of names changes constantly and will be issued from time to time.

If you cannot give the name of roses required, state colors and leave selection to us.

Prices for the general collection of Bush and Climbing Roses are 50c each, and for new and scarce varieties, 75c and up. Standard Roses are \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

V. BY ALL MEANS GET SOME EVER- LASTING GARLANDS AROUND THE HOUSE.

Vines or Climbing Plants Hardy

These may be planted on fences, posts, pillars, pergolas and against house and garage, especially where there is little room for shrubs. They give the height without taking up much of a limited ground space.

Plant always as close as possible to house pillars or trellis work. Plant any time. Train so that they can easily be thinned out and cleaned at least once a year.

Average Price, \$1.00 each, some varieties 50c and 75c each.

Grape vine, honeysuckles and English Ivy from 15c each.

Akebia quinata
 Ampelopsis in var.
 Asparagus plumosa
 Boston Ivy
 Bouganvillea in var.
 Bluebell (Sollya)
 Clematis in var.
 Clianthus
 Chilean Jasmin
 (Mandevillea)
 Climbing Roses
 Ficus repens
 Grapewine
 Hardenbergia
 Honeysuckle in var.
 Ivy in var.

Jasmin in var.
 Maurandia
 Moonvine
 Maidenhair vine
 Passion vine in var.
 Plumbago
 Rhynchospermum
 Sweet Pea everlasting
 Streptosolon
 Swainsonia
 Smilax
 Silk vine
 Trumpet vine in var.
 Virginia Creeper in var.
 Wistaria in var.

VI. WALL IN YOUR PRIVACY. LET NATURE PAINT THE WALL GREEN

Evergreen Hedge Plants for Gardens

A live fence generally looks better than a bare wooden or wire fence and it is often cheaper to plant a hedge than to build a fence.

Be sure to clip hedge as close as possible on the sides right from beginning, and you will have a good hedge. Top it any height desired.

Distance apart, 18 in., more or less.

The two principal hedge plants most suitable for small gardens in this climate and not too high priced are:

California Privet and the small leaved Pittosporum.

Price for ordinary size, \$20.00 per 100, other sizes, 10, 15, 25, 50 dollars per 100.

Several other varieties of hardy shrubs can be used for hedges, also Climbing Roses and Vines, but these latter must have a fence for support and may be planted 3 to 8 feet apart.

VII. CONSIDER THE STREET AND PLANT SOMETHING THERE

Avenue or Street Trees

It is customary to plant Trees or Trimmed Bushes in the space between sidewalk and curb. It would, of course, look best from the point of view of the general City planning to have one whole street planted with the same kind of trees, but some people are strenuously prejudiced against certain trees and unless the municipality enforces street tree planting agreements between property owners and unless such trees are kept in good trim we shall continue planting our mixtures which is better than nothing.

In planting use a good solid stake for trees, tie with heavy rope tight to stake with several ties. In most places in town extra stakes to fence in the trees are necessary to protect them. Trim or shape, with understanding, the growing tree every year.

Average price is \$1.00 each.

Almost any kind of tree or shrub, if kept in shape, can be used in streets. Most suitable are:

EVERGREEN TREES

Acasia in var.
 Casuarina
 Camphor Tree
 Cypress in var.
 Drazaena

Pepper Tree
 Palms in var.
 Silk Oak
 Sterculea

COMPACT, SOLID, LOW EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Arbor Vita in var.	Raphiolepis
Choisia	Rock Rose
Escalonia rubra	Ruscus
English Yew	Rosemary
Privet in var.	Veronica in var.
Pittosporum in var.	

DECIDUOUS TREES

Prunus Pissardi	Poplar in var.
Hawthorn in var.	Mountain Ash
Catalpa in var.	Walnut
Sycamore	

VIII. TO INCASE GROUPS AND BEDS DO NOT USE WOODEN EDGINGS WHERE PLANTS CAN FORM A SHARP AND BETTER CONTRAST- ING DIVIDING LINE.

Border Plants or Edging

These are used around groups in lawns or at the edge of concrete or gravel paths. They always give a tidy and trim appearance, especially in small gardens.

They must not be confused with Hedges which grow two to three or several feet high. It is understood by Edging plants that they grow only 6 inches to 12 inches high. The most varieties are soft wooded plants. Low Border plants are planted about 6 inches apart. Taller ones about 12 inches apart. Some borders should be clipped periodically and this performance must not be neglected.

Most Border plants are perennial and evergreen and therefore permanent.

Santolina with its gray appearance is a good contrast to a green lawn.

Seapink with its grass-like appearance and pink flowers is a good contrast to cement or gravel walks.

Boxwood is very substantial and requires little care. Prices for the two first 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100, and Box-edging 50c per doz., \$4.00 per 100. Others range in price according to varieties from 25c to \$1.50 per doz.

LOW GROWING, ABOUT 6 in. TALL

Ageratum	Lamb's Ear
Boxwood	Lobelia
Be'lflower	Mouse Ear
Daisy	Pansy
Forget-me-not	Primrose
Geranium	Rock Cress
dwarf, variegated	Thyme in var.
Garden Pink	Violets in var.
Golden Feather	Verbena
Hen and Chicken	

GROW ABOUT 12 in. TALL

Bedding Begonia	Lavender
Blue Daisy	Penstemon
Dusty Miller in var.	Saxifrage
Iris	Shasta Daisy

IX. YOU MUST HAVE SOME KIND OF LAWN IN FRONT

Low Plants for Sidewalks Slopes or Lawn Effects Hardy Perennial Evergreens

Green Grass for lawn is probably the prettiest. However, if a lawn cannot be looked after and kept up it would be better to plant low plants which will give the Lawn effect. On slopes, between sidewalk and curb and between cement runways for automobiles, grass lawn is hard to keep up and we recommend our Slope plants.

These plants should always be planted in rows, close together in the rows, and about 12 to 14 inches between the rows. On slopes these rows should run horizontally. This facilitates cleaning and mulching until plants meet and get established.

The four commonly used Slope plants are Wild Strawberry, Gazanea, Common Ice Plant and Lippia repens.

Price for them, 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000. Prices for other varieties vary considerably according to variety and size.

Baby Moss	Climbing Roses
Creeping Jenny	Cotoneaster microphylla
Cerastium	Sedum in var.
Geranium in var.	Othonna crassifol
Honeysuckle	Vinca in var.
Ivy in var.	Coarse Ice Plant
Rose of Sharon	

X. NOW FOR THE DETAILS THAT GO TO MAKE THE GARDEN COMPLETE. BEST OF ALL ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants All Are More or Less Evergreen

These are the flowers you do not have to plant every year. Many die down to the ground in winter and come up again in summer; others keep green the whole year round.

Many can be used for Rockeries and for general purposes in foreground of Shrubbery; Solitary or in groups by themselves. The proper place for most of them, however, is in special beds in back garden where they can be used for cut flowers.

Prices range from 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c each.

THOSE MOST IN DEMAND ARE:

Fuschia in var.	Foxglove
Heliotrope in var.	Geranium in var.
Carnation in var.	Hollyhock in var.
Streptosolon	Iris Germanica
Lantana in var.	Larkspur perennial
Lady Washington in var.	Poker Plants
Salvia	Penstemon
Marguerites in var.	Shasta Daisy
African Lily	Canna in var.
Canterbury bell	

OTHER PERENNIAL PLANTS

Achanthus	Galiga officinalis
Aster, winter in var.	Hedysarum Coronarium
Ageratum in var.	Helianthemum in var.
Anchusa	Heuchera sanguinea
Authericum	Iris in var.
Anemone jap in var.	Lychnis Chalsedonica

Aubretia	Monarda didyma
Arabis	Onopordon brackteatum
Alyssum saxatile	Poppy oriental
Alstromeria	Pyretrum
Bleeding Heart	Paeonia in var.
Blue Daisy	Phlox in var.
Cufra	Platycodon
Candituft evergreen	Potentilla mixed
Chamapeuse diachanta	Physostegia
Day Lily	Trichineum in var.
Gentiana acaulis	Scabiosa, blue
Gebera Jamesoni	Shasta Daisy
Eupatorium in var.	Saponaria
Echinops ritro	Salivia in var.
Farfugium grande	Saxifraga in var.
Gypsophilla in var.	Sunflower in var.
Gora flower	Spirea Filipendula
Colden Glow	Valeriana in var.
Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw	Xmas Rose
Grasses, ornamental	

XI. THE FOLLOWING ARE RATHER PRETTY DETAILS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Bulbs

are perennial Flowers as they live year after year. However several kinds of Bulbs do best when planted anew every year. They may be used like the foregoing perennial Plants.

Plant about as deep as the height of the bulb.

If soil is heavy and adobe, sand should be used around the bulb in planting.

Prices are 25c per doz. to \$1.00 per doz.

The following are the best for planting here; each species has different varieties.

Amaryllis	Hyacinth
Allium	Ixia
Anemone	Lily
Begonia tuberous	Montbretia
Calla Lily	Narcissus
Daffodils	Ranunculus
Freesia	Snowdrop
Gladiolus Bride	Trillium
Gladiolus, large flowering	Tulip
	Watsonia

XII. PLANT A FEW OF THE GOOD OLD WELL KNOWN CUT FLOWERS

Chysanthemum

Are perennial Plants blooming in the fall of the year. They come in all shades of color except blue, If very large flowers are desired the large flowering varieties should be planted and given great care with Staking, Thinning, Feeding, Spraying and Disbudding. Otherwise Chrysanthemums in general need little attention. On the side of the house or in the back garden is a suitable place for them.

Plant 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Plant rather late in Spring. Plants ready in February.

There are many varieties of different colors and shape of each classification.

Price 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. New and scarce varieties more.

These classes are:

Large flowering varieties; all colors;

Pompon or Baby, all colors;

Botton, brown, pink, yellow, white;
 Semi-double, all colors;
 Single, all colors;
 Anemone flowering, all colors.

XIII. IF YOU HAVE ROOM PLANT SOME OF THESE

Dahlias

are perennial bulbous plants which can be left in the ground during winter or taken up as to suit. They are generally taken up to make room for other plants or for the purpose of dividing them, or for preparing the ground. They come in all colors except blue and are probably the most brilliant varicolored flowers in existence.

Unlike the Chrysanthemums they are not good cut flowers. They may be planted on the side of the house or in back garden. Plant bulbs about 3 inches below surface, 3 feet apart. Plant the whole spring as late as July.

They are classed according to shape with many varieties under each class, as follows:

Cactus, Decorative, Show, Pompon, Paeonia Single, Anemone and Tree Dahlias. Also Hybrids of 2 or more classes where these have been crossed.

Prices for mixed varieties are 35c each; \$2.50 per doz. Special named varieties are 50c each and up.

XIV. THERE IS ALWAYS SPACE FOR SOME OF THE FOLLOWING

Annuals

These plants make a showing soon after planting and most of those in cultivation are free bloomers and even brighter in colors than most perennials. Some bloom continually all summer, but are not good cut flowers and may therefore be planted in the front garden wherever space is left for them; such as *Petunia*, *Verbena*, *Salvia splendens*, etc. Others are good cut flowers but only bloom for a short time, such as *Aster*, *Snapdragon*, etc. These may appropriately be planted in a Bed in back garden or on the side of the house.

Most annuals are more or less perennial, but for best results should be planted every year (in Spring).

Many fine annuals such as: *Sweet Alyssum*, *Poppies*, *Mignonettes*, *Nasturtiums*, etc., do not transplant readily and should be sown in the garden where they have to bloom. After seed comes up, a thinning out of the plants is generally necessary. A fairly good rule is to plant them the same distance apart as their height when full grown.

Prices are 25c, to 50c per doz., according to variety.

Aster in var.
Bachelor Button
Chrysanthemum,
 annual
Cosmos in var.
Cock's Comb in var.
Clarkia, mixed
Coreopsis
Caliopsis
Chinese Pink, mixed
Cineraria in var.
Calceolaria in var.

Godetia, mixed
Larkspur, annual
Mallow, pink
Marigold, in var.
Phlox, dwarf
Pansy in var.
Petunia in var.
Salvia splendens
Salpiglossis, mixed
Snapdragon in var.
Stocks in var.
Sweet William

Daisy in var.
Everlasting or Straw
Flower in var.
Gailardia

Sweet Sultan
Verbena in var.
Zinnia
Wallflower

XV. IF YOU HAVE ROOM, HERE IS SOMETHING USEFUL

Fruit Trees

For Family Orchard in the Back Garden

may be planted from 15 to 20 feet apart each way. Choose varieties good to eat raw. **Citrus fruit and Loquat** are pretty ornamentals and may be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. Plant most trees about 6 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. Plant deciduous trees in January, February and March. We keep the leading varieties grown in Contra Costa County. We issue lists of varieties from time to time.

4 to 6 ft. trees is the ordinary planting size. Prices for **Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Prune, Apricot, Almond, Quince, Cherry, Nectarine and Fig** are 75c each.

Persimmon, Pomegranate, Olive and Grafted Walnut, Loquat, \$1.50 each.

Citrus Fruit (Orange, Lemon, Grape Fruit), \$3.00 each.

Special quotation for 100 or 1000.

XVI. YOU WILL GENERALLY FIND A SPACE IN THE BACK GARDEN FOR SOMETHING THAT TAKES UP LIT- TLE ROOM AND IS GOOD TO EAT.

Small Fruits and Vegetable Plants

Blackberries and Loganberries may be planted 3 to 6 ft. apart against a fence or better on a trellis 5 to 6 ft. high in rows 4 to 6 ft. apart.

Raspberries should be planted 1½ to 2 ft. apart in rows with 3 to 4 ft. between the rows.

Strawberries may be planted 1 ft. apart in the rows with 1 to 2 ft. between the rows.

Use ordinary judgment with regard to distances of other plants.

Prices are for **Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Grapevine, Hops, Rhubarb, Horseradish, Artichoke, Currant and Gooseberry**, from 10 to 25c, each, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per doz., according to variety and one or two years old.

Asparagus and Strawberries in var. 50c per doz. \$3.00 per 100.

Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, Lettuce, 10c per doz. 75c per 100.

Perennial Herbs such as **Chives, Mint, Sweet Majoram, Thyme, Sage, Taragon**, 10c each.

For Spring planting, **Tomatoes, Celery and Pepper plants**, 25c per doz. \$1.50 per 100.

Special quotations for 100 or 1000.

XVII. MAKE THIS YOUR HOBBY

Plants for Rockeries

Way back in your back garden where the rubbish heap is you may have the most interesting and most beautiful spot in your entire garden lot, namely a Rockery or a miniature garden without rocks. These Gardens are compact little creations

with Dwarf Plants of every description and narrow little walks. Our forfathers (or rather Mothers) used to do something like it, only they made circles round a tree and funny little squares and triangles. A tasteful little Miniature Garden, however, is modeled after Nature and most effective on an uneven terrain with hills and valleys, irregularly winding paths (which, however, must lead somewhere more or less direct) and numerous little surprises for every step you take and beauty spots around every corner.

We have in a small plot such Miniature Gardens in our Nursery, Japanese Garden, Cactus or Desert Garden and Sunken Garden with Lake, River, Waterfall, Bridges, Mountains, Valleys, Rock Steps, Stepping Stones, Ice Caves, Natural Arches, Umbrellas, Pergolas and Tree Stumps, etc.

Our customers viewing our display can get a good idea of how to go about this work. The whole thing is laid out with natural weather beaten rocks and is simplicity itself. But there are no rock heaps as you see some people pile up, nor are there rows of soldier-looking stones, as others fence in their Flower Beds with and there is no artificial stone wall with small rocks plastered on top of each other. The rocks are placed as if Nature had thrown them over the landscape. Here and there a large protruding one but most are lying and resting on each other forming crevices and pockets wherein the plants grow. Yet the whole is combined from a practical point of view, so that one can walk through it and have reasonable facilities for cleaning it.

What is generally understood by Rock Plants are dwarf, herbaceous, perennial plants and succulent plants. To these latter belong the **Cactus, Sedum, Sempervivum, Mesembryanthemum, Echeveria**, of which there are hundreds of varieties.

Prices are from 25c each and up.

In these aforesaid Gardens belong also:

Outdoor Ferns in var. 50c each and up.

Water Plants in var. 75c each and up.

Also taller perennials, **Grasses, Bamboo, Palms, Cannas, Desert Plants, Dwarf Conifers, Dwarf Evergreen or Deciduous Trees and Shrubs**, etc., at all prices.

We can quote you, from our selection, for 12 or more of each of the above species in as many varieties at a considerably lower price than if you self-choose each variety.

XVIII. IF YOU HAVE A WINDOW BOX YOU MUST HAVE THE FOLLOWING:

Trailing Plants

**For Hanging Down in Window Boxes,
Flower Tubs or Hanging Baskets**

Beside Trailing Plants, which are planted at the outer edge of a window box, a row of upright growing plants should be planted in the middle or if one-sided at the back. Almost any kind of upright plant is suitable that does not grow over 8 to 12 in. tall, and provided the plants are chosen that will stand the full sun if window box is on sunny side; and provided further that plants are not left in pots but planted out in soil in box, which should have holes in bottom and drainage.

Besides the upright growing plants in Flower Tubs, an improvement would be to plant Trailing Plants around the rim to hang over same. Such Tubs should either be made of cement or wood as the porous clay pots dry up too quickly. Both boxes and tubs must be watered every day. Use our mixed Potting soil and Fertilizer for either.

The two most satisfactory Trailing plants for Boxes or Tubs of a perennial nature are **Lotus** for sunny sides and the **deep pink Ivy Geranium** for either sun or shade. **Asparagus Springeri** is the best for Hanging Baskets.

Prices range from 5c each to 50c each, according to variety and quality.

Other kinds are:

Bellflower in var.	Lobelia , trailing
Co'cus , trailing	Periwinkle in var.
Erigeron in var.	Panicum , creeping
Eumonymus in var.	Strawberry , yellow
Fuchsia , trailing	flowering
Gnaphaleum , trailing	Sedum , trailing
Ice Plant in var.	Wandering Jew in var.
Ivy Geranium in var.	Yerba Buena
Kennilworth Ivy	

XIX. YOU SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST ONE GREEN PLANT IN THE HOUSE

House Plants or Greenhouse Plants and Hanging Baskets

The main reason why plants do not last in the house is: they are kept too dark. Also, dry atmosphere, too great a change of temperature and by not having a Society for Cruelty to Plants, kills thousands of beauties. However, many people can have their plants for several years. They take them out on the porch and wash the dust off the leaves about once a week; they notice right away when their plants get bugs; they do not let them get too wet and sour; they do not let them get too dry, and they do not transplant them before the warm weather comes in Spring. In short they look after them as they watch their canary bird.

The best House Plant is an **Aspedistra** because it will stand the most abuse. The best Hanging Baskets are made up of **Asparagus Springeri**, for the same reason.

We have House Plants in prices from 25c, and up, of the following: **Aspedistra**, **Aurocaria**, **Azalea**, **Anthurium**, **Begonia**, **Bouvardia**, **Coleus**, **Crotous**, **Cyclamen**, **Drazanea**, **Erica**, **Ferns**, **Gloxinea**, **Hibiscus**, **Poinsetta**, **Primroses**, **Palms**, **Rubber plant**, etc.

XX. IF YOU HAVE A BIG PLACE, PLANT TREES FOR FIREWOOD, SHELTER OR SHADE

California Forest Trees or Plants for Windbreak

In planting these on rough fields and on slopes, form a level basin around the plant after planting to enable them to take at least a bucket of water at a time; afterward, mulch with straw, weed or manure or cultivate.

The **Blue Gum** is the fastest growing tree here and is used considerable, also Pine and Cypress are planted freely. They are grown in flats 50 to 100 in a flat.

Prices from \$4.00 for 100 up.

Special quotation for lots of 1000 or more.

General Nursery stock of every description we shall be pleased to quote for.

XXI. PLANTS NEED FEEDING AND OTHER CARE

Fertilizers, Etc.

Commercial Fertilizers are all kinds of concentrated fertilizers other than natural manure and can be used for general purposes. It may be mixed with the soil in preparation for plants and it may be used on growing plants as follows: Give a thin sprinkling around the plants, (either Pot or Garden plants) stir or cultivate the sprinkled surface immediately after. The water will do the rest. Use little at a time, but frequently (about every 2 weeks, more or less). For lawns, simply sprinkle all over the lawn like seeding, once a week, and keep well watered in dry season.

Natural manure well decayed is good for old lawns but especially for new lawns where a dressing of same after seed is sown acts as a shading and prevents the surface from cracking and drying too quickly. It is also excellent to use as a mulch around plants to help retain the moisture in our dry summers and at the same time feeding.

For Pot plants, Window boxes, etc., use some of our **prepared soils**.

When disease makes its first appearance use **Insecticides** and do not wait until it gets the upper hand; remember that prevention is better than cure. State what you want to kill and we will recommend the insecticides to use.

We carry the following Fertilizers and other material for gardens. As prices change we quote on application.

Decayed Stable Manure	Flower Pots, all sizes
Guano	Hanging Baskets
Sheep Manure	Oregon Moss
Blood and Bone Mixed	Various Insecticides
Slack Lime	Raffia
Prepared Potting Soil	Tree Labels
Pure Compost Soil	Small Garden Too's which
Pure Sifted Leaf Mold	we recommend.
Holland Peat	Garden Stakes
Prepared Fern Soil	

XXII. IT IS EASIER TO PLANT PLANTS THAN TO SOW SEEDS

Seeds

The main requirement for sowing of seeds is that soil must not be too wet and it is better if not too dry. Soil must also be a little sandy at least on top, as seed will not come through adobe soil.

How to plant Lawns: 1. Grade. 2. Tramp or roll the surface. 3. Rake it smooth and even. 4. Sow the seeds about one pound grass seed to 200 sq. ft. 5. Scratch it over again with the rake

without dragging the seeds away in places. 6. Dress with old decayed manure, clean cut grass, fine chopped straw or woodshavings or other shading material. Blue Grass makes the prettiest lawn but is harder to take care of than a mixture of half Blue and half Rye, and if desired one part of White Clover to twenty parts (in weight) of Grass Seed may be added. We do not recommend straight Clover lawn.

Other seeds are mostly planted in rows as they are easier to take care of. The rule is the larger the seed the deeper it should be planted. The finer seed require little covering but should be shaded.

Seeds when planted must be kept wet as a little neglect in a newly germinated seed will soon kill it.

We carry:

Blue Grass, 65c per lb.

Rye Grass, 30c per lb.

White Clover, \$1.00 per lb.

Also ordinary Flower and Vegetable Seed and Onion Sets.

XXIII. WE CAN HELP YOU WITH SUGGESTIONS

Landscape Department

Phone Fruitvale 179 and the Nelson Nursery will send out a representative who will call at your place free of charge and give you planting suggestions and advice about laying out home gardens.

Mrs. Nelson, who has charge, is an expert on color schemes and her service is at your disposal.

XXIV. WE TEACH HORTICULTURE IN OUR SCHOOL

School Department

We are conducting the only school of its kind in the United States. If interested, send for our new Prospectus which gives you Schedules, Terms, etc.

XXV. YOU WANT SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT IN THE PLANT LINE

Novelties

Every year we introduce new creations. You will surely find Plants in our Nursery of 3000 varieties, that you never saw before.

XXVI. YOU MAY WANT A GARDEN SEAT, A FOUNTAIN, A POOL, AN URN, ETC.

Nelson's Concrete Garden Furniture

It is absolutely original and different—must be seen to be appreciated.

Address all communications to Main Office:

NELSON NURSERY SCHOOL,
Foothill Blvd. and 25th Ave.,
Oakland, Calif.

Chas. Nelson, Manager.

HOW TO GET THERE

By Automobile

Nursery is located on South Side of Boulevard, between 23rd Avenue and Fruitvale Avenue.

From town, go east on East 12th Street to 24th Avenue; then north four blocks.

By Street Car

Car No. 7 (55th Ave. Car) passes by Nursery.

From Town—Take it at 12th and Broadway, going east—get off at 25th Avenue.

From Park Boulevard Section—Transfer to Car No. 7 at East 16th Street, going east.

From East 14th Street Car Line—Nursery is located 3 blocks north, at 25th Avenue.

By Train

S. P. Local (Melrose train)—Get off at 23rd Avenue station.

S. P. Main Line—Get off at Fruitvale station.

**BUY YOUR FLOWERING AND BEDDING PLANTS
FROM A CALIFORNIA WOMAN NURSERYMAN**

MRS. CELIA NELSON

Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California

Anemone Japonica, white and pink.....	35c each; \$3.00 dozen
Begonia Veraman.....	60c per 12; \$6.00 per 100
Calceolaria, yellow.....	10c each; \$1.00 dozen
Gaillardia Grandiflora.....	75c dozen
Gazania, Spenders.....	50c per 12; \$2.50 per 100
Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw.....	25c each; \$1.50 dozen
Lavender, English.....	15c each; \$1.00 dozen
Mesembryanthemum, pink.....	60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100
Marguerite, blue.....	10c each; \$1.00 dozen
Shasta Daisy.....	60c per dozen
Sea Pink.....	50c per dozen
Strawberry, evergreen.....	50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100
Vinca, variegated.....	25c each; \$1.50 dozen